United Nations DP/DCP/CIV/2

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

Distr. : General
11 July 2016

Original: English

Second regular session 2016
6-9 September 2016, New York
Item 3 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Côte d'Ivoire (2017-2020)

Contents

		Page
I.	Programme rationale	2
II.	Programme priorities and partnerships	4
III.	Programme and risk management	7
IV.	Monitoring and evaluation	9
Annex		
	Results and resources framework for Côte d'Ivoire (2017-2020)	10

16-11873 (E) 050816

Please recycle

I. Programme rationale

1. Côte d'Ivoire is a lower bracket middle-income country with a population of 22.6 million. The country achieved annual economic growth of 9.4 per cent between 2012 and 2015,[1] largely driven by public and private investment, commodity exports and the services sector. Despite this progress, poverty remains high, at 46.3 per cent in 2015,[2] compared to 48.9 per cent in 2008. Côte d'Ivoire is ranked low on the human development index, with an overall score of 0.462 in 2014[3] (the score for women is 0.410, and for men, 0.507).

2. Côte d'Ivoire experienced a decade of military-political conflict ending in 2011 that resulted in a breakdown of social cohesion and an erosion of development gains. Elections were held in 2011, followed by post-electoral violence and crisis. The new government that was eventually installed established a national development plan, 2012-2015, focused on restoring the rule of law, promoting good governance and rehabilitating social and economic infrastructures. Subsequently, national institutions were re-established, and peaceful, credible presidential elections were held in October 2015. The national development plan, 2016-2020, adopted in December 2015, seeks to consolidate the gains and to accelerate progress towards economic emergence.

3. Despite its progress, Côte d'Ivoire faces challenges[4] that will negatively affect emergence and peacebuilding unless addressed. These are the interlinked needs to consolidate democratic governance and social cohesion; implement public policies for socio-economic development; achieve inclusive growth and sustainable development; and build resilience, given climate change challenges. A strong social contract, characterized by participatory democratic institutions and inclusive and sustainable development, will be fundamental for continued progress.

4. There has been little progress in consolidating inclusive democratic governance, with insufficient representation and participation by the opposition in parliamentary discourse, and slow progress in national reconciliation. The limited capacity of national institutions in charge of driving the transitional justice process, and the lack of a permanent framework for dialogue, together with the persistence of ethno-sectarian tensions and land disputes – particularly in the West[5] – undermine the process of social cohesion and national reconciliation. Inclusive dialogue, promotion of peace, and human rights protection need to be strengthened, including through increased civil society participation.

5. Governance institutions, including Parliament and the High Authority for Good Governance, as well as civil society, have inadequate capacities to exercise the oversight function of public action. Transparency and accountability in managing public affairs and citizen participation are insufficiently promoted. According to the Mo Ibrahim index, even though the Côte d'Ivoire governance score improved by 8.5 points between 2011 and 2014, the country was nevertheless 35th out of 54 countries in 2014, with an index (48.3/100) below the African average (50.1/100).

6. Although the national planning system has been revitalized, inter-ministerial coordination remains fragmented, with most of public administration lacking the capacity to systematically and rigorously implement public policies and monitor results, leading to

[1] National development plan framework, 2016-2020

[2] Survey on the standard of living of households realized in 2015 with UNDP support.

[3] Human Development Report, 2015, UNDP.

[4] National development plan, 2016-2020: Manual 1 (Strategic diagnostic of the emergence trend in Côte d'Ivoire)

[5] Survey report on the perception of the population on national, international and transitional justice. Ivorian Coalition for the International Criminal Court.

poor accountability. In addition, quality of, and access to, public services do not always meet citizens' expectations. According to the survey on governance, peace and security,[6] conducted with the UNDP support, only 40.6 per cent of the population had access to the general public administration and 38.5 per cent to security services. Access to public services is minimal for the poorest population. The Transparency International index ranked Côte d'Ivoire 115th in 2014, scoring 3.2 (compared to 154th with a score of 2.2, in 2011).

7. Growth remains unequal, with a Gini coefficient of 0.405 in 2015, rural and peri-urban areas experiencing the largest disparity. Poverty mostly affects rural areas, at 56.8 per cent (against 35.9 per cent in urban areas), particularly in the north and west of the country. Women are poorer than men, with a 47.4 per cent poverty rate (against 45.4 per cent for men), a situation sometimes exacerbated by women's precarious employment and informal work. Poverty is driven by under-employment, at 20.9 per cent of the workforce: youth unemployment stands at 9.6 per cent, and women's unemployment at 10 per cent, compared to 4.8 per cent for men. Job opportunities, including in green economic sectors, and training for young people, are limited by poor economic diversification and lack of transformational use of natural resources. Micro-enterprise development is hampered by the lack of technical and financial support. Youth unemployment, if not addressed, will represent an obstacle to the dynamics of social cohesion and peace.

8. Linked to sustainable development and resilience, climate change is a major concern for Côte d'Ivoire. Energy, forestry and agriculture are among the sectors where efforts are needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect the environment, and preserve biodiversity. However, these sectors play an important role in the country's industrialization and economic transformation, and poverty reduction. Accordingly, in 2015, the country adopted a low-carbon emissions development strategy, whose implementation is constrained by weak national and local capacities and restricted access to information and technology. Opportunities for increasing production and income are minimal, and established behaviours increase vulnerability and negatively affect living conditions. Analysis of energy data in the standard of living of households survey shows that 69.2 per cent of national, and 86 per cent of rural households, particularly the poor, use firewood for cooking and contribute to greenhouse gases emissions.

9. There is limited access to energy for productive uses, and agriculture is poorly mechanized. While the country is well-endowed with renewable energy, the regulatory framework provides little incentive, and the high investment cost hampers development. Forest coverage faces pressure from extensive agriculture, which is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. The Ivorian forest degradation rate went from 18 per cent in 1996 to 40 per cent in 2014[7]. The traditional 'slash and burn' practice is prevalent, and smallholder farms are characterized by low use of effective inputs such as improved seeds and modern production techniques. Transformation in energy use and agricultural practice, particularly among the rural poor, can play an important role in industrialization and economic transformation.

10. The 2015 evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2013-2015[8] highlighted the achievements and lessons learned from UNDP interventions addressing these development challenges.

11. UNDP played a central role in supporting the Government in the national strategic planning process, taking into account the sustainable development goals and the recommendations of the UNDP-supported International Conference on the Emergence of

[6] Governance, Peace and Security Statistics: Harmonized strategy in Africa, 2015

[7] Ministry of Environment, 2014.

[8] Evaluation report of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2013-2015

Africa. Similarly, UNDP supported reporting on the Millennium Development Goals and the survey on living standards of households, which contributed to updating the national diagnostics on development. The coordination of development assistance through the aid management platform has strengthened dialogue between the Government and its development partners, improving regional and sectoral planning and programming. Further support is required to translate policy into action by increasing local government public administration capacity to equitably deliver basic services and help early recovery in livelihoods, particularly for rural and peri-urban areas. The capacity of civil society must be strengthened to engage in policy dialogue and ensure effective citizens' voice and accountability in the use of public resources at the national and local government levels.

12. UNDP made a positive contribution to social cohesion by focusing on the root causes of the crisis of 2000. Progress has been made in addressing insecurity and impunity by supporting justice and security sector reform. There remains a need for support to access justice and protection for the most vulnerable groups by addressing systemic and attitudinal impediments, including the availability and affordability of services for the poor, women victims of gender-based violence (867 cases in 2015 against 582 in 2014)[9], people living with HIV/AIDS, and internally displaced persons. Provision should be made to address the remaining causes of the crisis. Social cohesion and community security must be reinforced by leveraging customary laws and mechanisms for dispute resolution to restore the state-citizen social contract, promote national reconciliation, and consolidate the rule of law.

13. UNDP contributed to poverty reduction by increasing the resilience of disadvantaged populations, especially youth, women, and vulnerable groups (including internally displaced persons), by supporting self-organized cooperatives to increase the production, processing and marketing of their products. Approximately 43,000 people, 60 per cent of them women[10], benefited from UNDP support, including the improvement of access to basic socio-economic services. Further support is required to scale up interventions and deepen the synergy with United Nations partners, particularly in the northern and western parts of the country where levels of poverty and inequality are acute (60 per cent and above). Further analysis and development responsiveness to local production and consumption patterns, in terms of income-generating activities, supply and use of socio-economic services, will be required to inform strategies for protecting the forest heritage and preserving biodiversity.

14. At the national level, UNDP led key analytical work to support advocacy for inclusive and balanced environmental governance and to enhance the strategic positioning of Côte d'Ivoire in addressing climate change. UNDP supported the Government in developing its low-carbon strategy, which will facilitate resource mobilization with the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

'5. Human development and the reduction of inequalities are central to the UNDP country programme for 2017-2020. The programme will be structured around two pillars:

(a) Governance, rule of law and social cohesion, built around two sub-components:

(i) democratic governance, with target support to the Government, Parliament, anti-corruption bodies, the Independent Electoral Commission and local authorities; and (ii) peace consolidation, access to justice and national reconciliation.

(b) Inclusive growth and sustainable development, with a focus on initiatives seeking to promote access to renewable energy; improve sustainable production

[9] Gender-based violence information management system report, 2014-2015
[10] Support programme in the reduction of poverty, 2010-2015

capacities and forest protection; and create jobs and income-generating opportunities benefitting the poor, especially women, youth and vulnerable populations.

16. The programme is aligned with the national priorities defined in the national development plan, 2016-2020, which aims to achieve the development goals of Côte d'Ivoire by 2020, through a process of economic, inclusive and sustainable transformation towards emergence.

17. The country programme is aligned with two of the three outcomes of the joint programming framework, 2017-2020, of the United Nations country team.

(a) State and non-state institutions implement public policies and inclusive, sustainable strategies that strengthen governance and social cohesion and reduce inequality;

(b) Public authorities implement policies that ensure sustainable production and consumption methods, income generation, and resilience to climate change, for vulnerable populations.

18. The country programme outcomes are also aligned with the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017, and will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals 1, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17. This vertical integration into UNDP and United Nations system goals, and horizontal linkages to country team planning, will strengthen coordination and accountability, promote inclusiveness, and strengthen resilience and sustainability.

19. The programme seeks to promote best practices by supporting capacity development through South-South and triangular cooperation, in view of the commitment of Côte d'Ivoire to become a South-South cooperation provider.

A. Governance, rule of law and social cohesion

20. The programme will focus on strengthening public administration implementation and monitoring capacity for inclusive growth and sustainable development interventions. Planning, monitoring and evaluation tools will be provided to better align national development priorities with the sustainable development goals and facilitate rigorous, systematic implementation of the national development plan. In partnership with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and other development partners, UNDP will seek to improve aid effectiveness by coordinating the framework for dialogue between the Government and its development partners (goal 17) through the aid management platform, and will seek increased aid flows. UNDP will facilitate coordination among development partners by strengthening their participation in the consultation mechanism.

21. UNDP will promote South-South cooperation and draw lessons from best South-South and triangular cooperation practices with emerging Asian and Latin American countries through the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa process.

22. UNDP will promote increased transparency and accountability in the management of the State and its resources, increasing the knowledge and capacity of accountability institutions. This will include technical advice on strengthening the role of the National Assembly, the High Authority for Good Governance, and the National Human Rights Commission, to effectively exercise their oversight functions; support to reinforce local development participatory processes; and partnerships to increase civil society voice and space for inclusive dialogue and effective citizen participation based on respect of equity and gender equality (goals 5 and 16). The capacity of civil society organizations for participation will be supported to contribute to public confidence in the credibility and legitimacy of effective institutions. Their access and use of information and communications technology will be promoted to facilitate inclusive dialogue. Based on its comparative advantages, UNDP will work with the United States of America, the European Union and United Nations partners to strengthen citizen oversight of public institutions.

23. UNDP will strengthen the capacity of the Independent Electoral Commission to conduct credible, peaceful elections. This may involve technical advisory support and training to the Commission in voter registration, civic education, dispute resolution and alignment with international norms and standards. Support will also be provided to civil society networks and platforms to promote dialogue and inclusive participation, and to mitigate conflict about electoral processes.

24. In view of the planned drawdown of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the transfer of some responsibilities to the country team, UNDP will focus on consolidating the gains in peace and social cohesion. In partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA, UN-Women, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and development partners, including the European Union, Germany, and Japan, local authorities and institutions will be trained in rights-based dispute resolution to prevent and peacefully manage conflicts and in promoting social cohesion in conflict-prone western communities where ethno-sectarian tensions and land disputes persist.

25. Emphasis will be placed on improving access to justice for the most disadvantaged groups, especially female victims of gender-based violence. UNDP will reinforce its partnership with the European Union and France to improve the efficiency of the justice sector through case management reforms; its reach through extension of services; and its effectiveness, through credible dispute resolution, in increasing equitable access to justice, addressing impunity and promoting the rule of law. At local levels, access to legal aid and information, and raising human rights awareness, will be pursued.

B. Inclusive growth and sustainable development

26. UNDP seeks to address the gap in environmental governance for rural electrification. Key focus areas will include: advocacy for better use of energy sources; promotion of renewable energies; and development of production capacities respectful of preserving forests and consistent with the low carbon strategy. UNDP will contribute to capacity-building of the Ministry of Energy, the regional assemblies and districts, and private sector and rural communities, especially in the north and west of the country, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through legislation, corporate social responsibility and community behaviour modification. The work will build on the achievements of the project in promoting a regulatory and legal framework conducive to the deployment of decentralized renewable energy solutions (goals 7 and 13). UNDP will strengthen partnerships with the European Union and the Climate Parliament to promote renewable energies.

27. To promote clean and innovative technologies to improve energy efficiency and increase the capacity of production and local processing, two lines of action will be retained: strengthening public-private partnerships through assistance to corporate social responsibility; and sharing experiences and support in enhancing technological capabilities (skills transfer, technological adaptation and promotion of innovative projects for small producers). UNDP will support the establishment of a regulatory framework for sustainable financial mechanisms to enable private actors to invest in the energy sector. A platform of dialogue on renewable energy investment involving the National Assembly, line ministries in charge of energy and sustainable development, and the private sector, will be promoted. Special emphasis will be placed on micro-enterprises and green jobs in the renewable energy and waste recycling subsectors, with the added objective of increasing employment opportunities for youth and women. UNDP will support the country in forging South-South and triangular cooperation and drawing lessons from best practices (goals 9, 12 and 17).

28. Based on its comparative advantages, UNDP will develop synergies with partners including the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme and FAO in partnership with the national Reducing Emissions

from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) Permanent Secretary to favour successful implementation of the national 'REDD+' strategy being formulated by the Ministry of Environment, and to support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation of forests. UNDP, with other United Nations partners, will support the Government in building a sustainable, modern and competitive agricultural sector to guarantee the protection of natural resources and the development of sustainable agricultural value chains.

29. The promotion of partnerships will be strengthened, as agreed by countries at the twenty-first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to take advantage of climate change financing from the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UNREDD) and the Adaptation Fund. UNDP will support the Government throughout the process of mobilizing and managing climate-related funds. The private sector will be mobilized to fulfil its social responsibility for sustainable development, including collaboration with research institutes and regional programmes, such as the African Facility for Inclusive Markets.

30. To promote recovery in livelihoods and address growth disparities, income-generating activities for the most disadvantaged communities especially in the north and west of the country, will be brought to scale. Key areas of intervention will include: (a) an increase in access to clean, reliable and affordable energy; (b) improvement in competitiveness of local products through value-chain analysis and capacity-building; and (c) improved access to socio-economic infrastructure, including business services, in target areas. For income-generating activities, UNDP will promote access to financial products and services, provide information on the functioning of the market and commercial processes, and conduct capacity-building of producer group organizations. Synergies with United Nations partners, including FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Food Programme, will be pursued to ensure better access to basic social services and reduce poverty and inequality (goals 1 and 10).

31. Job creation – especially for youth and women – and reintegration of internally displaced persons will be advanced through inclusive finance, vocational training, and training in youth entrepreneurship in promising sectors, including green economic sectors. These actions will enable youth and women to develop income-generating activities and employment and improve their living conditions. Partnerships will be established with the ministries in charge of youth employment, vocational training, and entrepreneurship, and with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the International Labour Organization to promote youth employment through vocational training and enabling policies. UNDP will support the establishment of a national youth volunteering scheme to facilitate immersion in the working environment and subsequent employability. The programme will ensure that the actions and resources are identified and allocated equitably to benefit the most vulnerable, especially women and youth, through the use of reliable national data on poverty and geographical disparities. Initiatives will be scaled up to accelerate poverty eradication and inequality in the northern and western rural areas.

III. Programme and risk management

32. The country programme will be nationally executed in close collaboration with key national counterparts to ensure ownership, leadership and accountability for the realization of UNDP support for achieving development results. Different implementation modalities (national implementation, non-governmental organizations, direct UNDP implementation, or combinations thereof), will be selected to increase efficiency, flexibility of operations, and effective UNDP contributions to development results. Implementing partners will be selected with a view to building sustainability and based on comparative advantage and capacity assessments. When required, UNDP will provide support to national implementing partners to address capacity gaps. Fast-track procedures

can be adopted to provide timely response in crisis situations and efficiently respond to emerging demands for UNDP support.

33. The programme will be executed within the 'delivering as one' framework. In collaboration with the country team, UNDP will conduct the macro-assessment to identify potential risks related to public resources management, and assess the capacity of implementing partners in the context of the harmonized approach to cash transfers. Use of other common and harmonized instruments for programming, such as the joint programming framework, will also be promoted.

34. UNDP will remain committed to promoting a partnership framework between the Government and development partners, in accordance with the funding policy adopted in 2015 and the principles of development effectiveness.

35. Programme implementation could face risks such as: (a) difficulty in mobilizing the necessary resources for implementation; (b) weak national ownership of some interventions, leading to duplication of initiatives, and limited capacity of the national structures involved, including civil society organizations; (c) resurgence of internal community or political conflict, including land disputes and natural disasters related to climate change, and their implications on social cohesion and human security; (d) instability in the Sahel, and its implications for security in the subregion. These risks are linked to the UNOCI withdrawal, planned for 2017.

36. To mitigate the risks, UNDP will put an emphasis on its strategy for partnership and resource mobilization, including updating partners' databases; strengthening communication and visibility of UNDP interventions; reinforcing direct project costing; updating the project pipeline; and exploring innovative financing mechanisms through private-public partnerships, the Green Climate Fund, foundations and international financial institutions.

37. Together with national stakeholders, and at all stages of formulation, a risk mitigation strategy will be developed during the preparation of programmes and projects, ensuring increased national funding for programme activities. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacities of implementing partners to enhance the quality of interventions. Complementarities and synergies of action will be developed with partners for efficiency and economy of scale.

38. The country office will use the new UNDP project quality-assurance and social and environmental standards. To maintain value for money in interventions and manage potential fiduciary risks, the country office will strengthen financial, programme and project oversight, and its evaluation system of implementing partners, including civil society (monitoring financial risks, training on results-based management, spot-checking based on risk). The country office will incorporate the Atlas risk register system into its periodic reporting as a management and early-warning tool.

39. Regarding the conflict and security-related risks: early warning systems, political dialogue with the Government and donors, conflict and natural disaster prevention and management mechanisms will be established or strengthened at the local level in collaboration with United Nations partners, including the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. All partners will strive to mobilize resources to ensure that activities to be continued by the country team. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programme are prescribed in the programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

40. UNDP will pay particular attention to monitoring and evaluating programme results, for which performance indicators from the results and resources framework are aligned with national indicators and with those of the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017.

41. The monitoring and evaluation system will be built on the joint programming framework, 2017-2020, which incorporates lessons learned from the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2013-2015. The mechanism is consistent with results-based management principles and is aligned with the national development plan, 2016-2020, which will benefit from the support of the country team.

42. In collaboration with its partners, the Ministry of Planning and Development, and other United Nations organizations, UNDP will support the development of national monitoring and evaluation capacities. The National Institute of Statistics will be supported in producing regularly updated gender-disaggregated data on sustainable development goals. The analytical work conducted in 2015 enabled the updating of data on governance, poverty and inequality, and their implications for emergence and social cohesion. That work will be pursued in the framework of this programme.

43. The coordination of programme implementation will be ensured through regular meetings between the Ministry of Planning and Development and UNDP management. Project steering committees will be organized, including sector-based ministries, national institutions, civil society, the private sector, and development partners.

44. As part of the effectiveness of development cooperation, joint missions and field visits to review activities and results will be organized periodically, with the participation of the Government, technical and financial partners, civil society organizations, the private sector, and beneficiary communities.

45. UNDP will participate with United Nations partners in joint annual reviews and thematic evaluations of the country programme to measure the level of results achievement, take corrective measures, strengthen dialogue between stakeholders, and promote synergies among projects. The final evaluation of joint programming framework programme outcomes will be conducted with the Government and other United Nations organizations during the fourth year.

46. The country office will devote approximately 5 per cent of the programme budget to monitoring and evaluation.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Côte d'Ivoire (2017-2020)

National priority: Pillar 1 of the national development plan, 2016-2020. The quality of institutions and the good governance are strengthened.				
Joint programing framework (JPF) outcome 1. State and non-state institutions implement public policies and inclusive and sustainable strategies that strengthen governance and social cohesion and reduce inequality.				
UNDP strategic plan outcome 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability, are met by stronger systems of democratic governance;				
Joint programing framework outcome indicators, baselines, and targets	**Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs** ***(Including indicators, baselines, targets)***	**Major partners, partnerships, frameworks**	**Indicative resources, by outcome (in $ thousands)**
Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) governance index (baseline: 3.3; target: 4.5) Perception index of corruption (baseline: 3.2, in 2014; target: 4.5, in 2020 Proportion of women in decision-making bodies (Government, parliament, municipality) (baseline: 25% in Government in 2016, 10.7% in parliament in 2015 and 9% in the municipality; target: 30% in Government, 30% in parliament, 30% at the municipality)	World Bank CPIA report on Governance; annual International transparency report; annual Secretariat of the Republic Presidency, Independent Electoral Commission and Coalition of the Cities and Municipalities of Côte d'Ivoire	**Output 1.1. The follow-up of the implementation of the national development plan is operationalized and takes into account the sustainable development goals (SDGs), specifically the gender dimension** *Output indicator 1.1.1.* Existence of an integrated system of follow-up of the implementation of the national development plan (baseline: No; target: Yes; data source: Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Planning, 2020) *Output indicator 1.1.2.* Number of ministries producing sectoral reports on the implementation of the national development plan integrating disaggregated statistics and SDGs (baseline: 5; target: 20; data source: National Office of Statistics, 2020) *Output indicator 1.1.3.* Number of ministries facilitating an integrated consultation framework on policies, systems and/or institutional measures with development partners, private sector and civil society at national and subnational levels (baseline: 2; target: 8; data source: Ministry of Planning and Development, 2020) *Output indicator 1.1.4.* Number of regions implementing a regional development plan integrating SDGs (baseline: 2; target: 5; data source: regional and district-level assembly of Côte d'Ivoire, 2020) *Output indicator 1.1.5.* Number of new partners (including from South-South cooperation and Côte d'Ivoire as a South-South cooperation provider) participating in institutional coordinating and financing mechanism of development (baseline: 0; target: 10; data source: External Resource Mobilization Committee, 2020) **Output 1.2. Republican institutions. especially Government, High Authority for Good Governance, and Independent Electoral Commission, ensure the checks and balances of public action and citizen participation** *Output indicator 1.2.1.* Number of parliamentary commissions conducting evaluation missions of the programme (baseline: 0; target: 5; data source Parliament; frequency: annual, and in 2020) *Output indicator 1.2.2.* Proportion of new registered voters on electoral lists, disaggregated by sex and age (baseline: 0; target: 10; data source: Independent Electoral Commission) *Output indicator 1.2.3.* Number of new civil society organizations/networks that have a watch mechanism in place for transparency, representation and accountability in view of better citizen control (baseline: 0; target: 10: data source: umbrella organizations of civil society; frequency: annual, and at end of cycle)	Minister of Planning (National Office of Statistics, General Direction of Planning) Minister of Economy (in charge of the aid platform) Minister of Budget (General Direction of Budget) Parliament, High Authority for Good Governance Independent Electoral Commission	**Regular:** **3,001** **Other:** **2,000 (Government)** **500 (South-South contribution)** **500 (third-party cost-sharing)** **2,000 (Government)**

National priority: Pillar 1 of the national development plan, 2016-2020. The quality of institutions and good governance are strengthened.				
JPF outcome 1: State and non-state institutions implement public policies and inclusive, sustainable strategies that strengthen governance and social cohesion and reduce inequality.				
UNDP strategic plan outcome 3. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services				
Resolution rate of inter-community conflicts (baseline: 32%; target: 60%)	Minister of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation of Victims; National Programme of Social Cohesion Minister of Justice Minister of Interior and Security General Direction of Police	**Output 1.3. Local institutions have reinforced capacities for national reconciliation and the prevention and peaceful management of conflicts.** *Output indicator 1.3.1.* Number of local dialogue frameworks for effective, transparent mobilization of civil society, women and youth, in the social cohesion mechanism (baseline: 0; target: 10; data source: Ministry of Social Cohesion; frequency: annual, and at end of cycle) *Output indicator 1.3.2.* Number of new community conflicts peacefully solved through traditional/local mechanisms (baseline: 0; target: 50; data source: Ministry of Social Cohesion; frequency: annual, and at end of cycle) *Output indicator 1.3.3.* Rate of women's participation in local bodies of social cohesion mechanism (baseline: 0; target: 30%; data source: Ministry of Social Cohesion; frequency: annual, and in 2020) **Output 1.4. Vulnerable populations, especially women and youth, have better access to justice services and have increased trust in security services at the community level** *Output indicator 1.4.1.* Number of new persons (such as women, vulnerable or migratory status, internally displaced persons), disaggregated by age, who have benefited from legal aid and/or judicial assistance in targeted areas (baseline: 0: target: 5,000; data source: Ministry in charge of justice; frequency: annual, and in 2020) *Output indicator 1.4.2.* Level of trust of Ivorian populations regarding security forces (baseline – police force: 46.8%; target: 60%; data source: Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics for Africa; frequency: bi-annual, and in 2020)	Regions and Districts Assembly of Côte d'Ivoire Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation of Victims Minister of Justice Minister of Interior and Security General Direction of Police	**Regular:** **2,200** **Other:** **3,000 (Government)**
National priority: Pillars 3 and 4 of the national development plan, 2016-2020. The structural transformation of the economy through industrialization is accelerated; the infrastructures, distributed evenly on the national territory, are developed, and the environment is preserved				
JPF outcome 3. Public authorities implement policies that ensure sustainable production and consumption methods, income generation, and resilience to climate change for vulnerable populations				
UNDP strategic plan outcome 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
Percentage of renewable energies (except hydroelectricity) in the energy mix (baseline: 1.3%; target: 10%)	Report of the Ministry of Energy	**Output 2.1. Village communities not connected to the electrical network and actors of private sector have improved access to a renewable source of energy** *Output indicator 2.1.1.* Number of new households and firms, disaggregated by sex and age of head of household, that use a new source of renewable energy in targeted areas (baseline: 0; target: 3000 households; data source: Ministry of Energy report; frequency: annual, and in 2020) *Output indicator 2.1.2.* Number of small-scale businesses, disaggregated by sex and age, hat use a new source of renewable energy in targeted areas (baseline: 0; target: 40; data source: Ministry of Energy; frequency: annual, and in 2020) **Output 2.2. Actors in the agricultural and forestry sectors adopt sustainable production and management practices**	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry of Energy Ministry of Urban Hygiene and Sanitation Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Forests Permanent secretariat of	**Regular** **3,300** **Other** **15,000 (Green Climate Fund)** **4,500 (third-party cost-sharing)**

Rate of national forestry coverage (baseline: 19%; target: 20%)	Report of the Ministry of Forests	*Output indicator 2.2.1.* Number of producers, disaggregated by sex and age, for the first time using inputs and/or improved agricultural techniques in targeted areas (baseline: 0; target: 3,000; data source: Ministry of Agriculture; frequency: annual, and in 2020) *Output indicator 2.2.2.* Surface area newly reforested (baseline: 0; target: 8,000 hectares; data source: Ministry of Forests; frequency: annual, and in 2020) **Output 2.3. Populations most disadvantaged, in partic[illegible]r youth and women, have technical capacities and better access to financing, an[illegible]dertake revenue-generating activities and/or jobs** *Output indicator 2.3.1.* Number of people, disaggregated by sex and age, who benefit from a developed income-generating activity (baseline: 15,000; target: 35,000; data source: ministry in charge of agriculture, rural development and employment; frequency: annual, and in 2020) *Output indicator: 2.3.2.* Number of new micro-enterprises, disaggregated by sex and age of heads of enterprises, and by sector, created (baseline: 0: target: 40; data source: ministries in charge of employment; frequency: annual, and in 2020) *Output indicator 2.3.3.* Number of new jobs/means of subsistence created, spread by sector and subsector, disaggregated by sex and age; data source: Ministries of Energy, Hygiene and Employment (baseline: 0; target: 15,000; frequency: annual, and in 2020)	REDD+ Ministries of Employment, Energy, Hygiene and Agriculture	**1,500 (UNREDD)** **2,500 (GEF)** **4,000 (third-party cost-sharing)** **1,000 (Government)** **6,000 (third-party cost-sharing)** **500 (thematic funds)**